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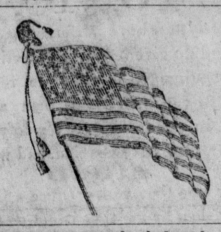
By John Brotherline. HOLLIDAYSBURG AND ALTOONA, PA., SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 13, 1864. Established 1846.

OUR FLAG FOREVER.



Forever float that standard sheet!
Where breathes the foe but falls before us?
With Freedom's soil beneath our feet,
And Freedom's banner streaming o'er us!

THE WHIG.

Major White's Letter of Resignation.

It is with pride and pleasure that we give place to the following noble letter from Major HARRY WHITE, of Indiana. Pa., the Senator from the Armstrong and Indiana districts, now a prisoner in Richmond, and of whose absence the copperheads of that body, (it would be an abuse of language to call such men democrats) have taken advantage, in order to put a dead lock upon all legislation in our State. This letter has been in the hands of Judge WHITE, of Indiana, the father of the Senator, more than two months. The son understands much better than the father the lofty sentiment expressed by the poet in this grand couplet:

"More real joy MARCELLUS, exiled, feels,
Than Cæsar with a Senate at his heels;"

for what is a seat in a State Senate to a man who can write such a letter as this? or what are any man's personal interests, when brought into conflict with the great interests of the State and the nation, and with the cause of the Union?

THE LETTER.

LIBBY PRISON, RICHMOND, VA. }
November, 1863. }

Hon. J. P. Penney, Speaker of the Senate of Pennsylvania:

DEAR SIR: Considerations I shall briefly state make it prudent and proper for me to tender my resignation as a member of the Senate of Pennsylvania. After the adjournment of our legislature last spring I rejoined my regiment and resumed my military duties in the field. Upon the advance of Gen. Lee's army, in June last into the Shenandoah Valley, on his Pennsylvania campaign, the forces with which I was connected were ordered to Winchester, and in the battle at that place I fell into the hands of the enemy as a prisoner of war. With other Federal officers I was immediately sent to Richmond, and since the 23d of June have remained a prisoner in the "Libby." No general exchange of officers has taken place in the meantime, nor does any appear to me in early prospect. Shut out for long months from friends and the outer world, I have yet not been entirely ignorant of passing events. The recent election in our State has, I learn, altered somewhat from the last session the political complexion of our Senate. My absence, it seems, gives to each political party represented there equal numerical strength. This will, in all probability embarrass organization and delay necessary legislation. I regret this situation, and am unwilling my present personal misfortune should in any way effect public interest, or interrupt for a moment that cordial co-operation between our State or National Government so necessary in the crisis. It is true some time must elapse before my presence in Harrisburg is actualy required, yet I see no hope of release by general exchange, as the Richmond authorities will, I am convinced, retain me as long as possible, because I am a Senator, and my vote important.

Under the circumstances, it behooves me to do what I can to relieve the difficulty likely to result from my continued imprisonment. I am sure you will not doubt me when I confess it would be much more acceptable to my tastes and feelings to spend the months of the coming winter in active legislation in our Senate Chamber, than to languish within the gloomy walls of a southern prison.

My present situation places the less agreeable alternative in prospect, and I see but one solution to the difficulty; other and greater interests are involved in this matter than my personal comfort and private inclinations. My health, my life, are nothing to the success of those great principles I was elected to represent.

The good people of my district are chiefly interested in this matter, and my duty to them in the premises has given me many an hour of anxious solicitude in this prison life. I cannot now in any way consult with them; they should not, however, at this time, be unrepresented. Their generous confidence was but recently given me, and they will, I trust, give the approval of their voice to the step I now take, and select as my successor one who will be as faithful to their interests and the great cause of our country as I, at least, desired to be. Be pleased, therefore, to accept my resignation as a Senator, from the 21st Senatorial district. Be kind enough to convey to my brother Senators assurances of respect and esteem. Tell them, "though cast down I am not dismayed," though in bonds I am full of hope. Tell them my prayer and trust is no word or deed may go out of the counsels of your Senate, "to weaken the arm or make faint the heart" of those brave soldiers of the Union who are bearing in the field to a sure and triumphant success the greatest struggle of history.

Accept, my dear sir, my kindest wishes for your good health and future prosperity.

I am yours, truly,
HARRY WHITE.

Pennsylvania Coal Mine Rioters.

The Mauch Chunk (Pa.) *Gazette* publishes the following:

The Military Commission, consisting of Col. Ryerson, President, Captain Bates, Captain Beckwith, and Captain Johnson Recorder, commenced the trial of the Carbon county "Buckshot" prisoners on Tuesday last.

The first case was that of Philip Bergman. According to the testimony the prisoner belonged to the sworn secret organization known as the "Golden Circle." They held their meetings at the house of Conrad Horn, above Hazleton. Edward Winters was the President, and administered the oath. The members of the Circle were instructed and sworn to support "the Constitution as it is and the Union as it was," to aid each other in evading the draft, and to discourage all efforts to raise men for the army. According to the instructions of the President, Winters, the leading men of the organization are Gen. Lee of the Rebel army: and Generals McClellan and McDowel of the United States army. In case a member is forced into the army by draft, he is instructed, when on picket, to go over to the enemy in the following manner: He will give the hailing sign by raising his hat over head three times; the rebel picket seeing this, and if a member of the order, will make the same sign, when the following dialogue will ensue: Rebel picket—"Halt." Union picket—"Ho." R. P.—"R. D.," the initials of Richmond. U. P.—"Ho." The rebel picket will then say "Richmond," which completes the ceremony; and the Union picket will then go over, and either be taken on to Richmond and kept there until the war is over, or sent back on parole. The secret mode of entering a "Circle," is by giving three raps at the door. The guard will then receive from him the password, "Juan," which will admit him into the room. Whilst walking through the room to take his seat he makes a sign by simply pressing the end of the forefinger and thumb of the right hand together and both arms in a natural position. The witnesses disclosing these facts were themselves members and attended meetings with the prisoner, Conrad Horn and others.

Bergman, one of the said witnesses, and three others waited on Mr. Murper, at Audenried, notified him to stop the mines that the Government shall have no more coal until the draft is stopped and the war ended. Mr. Murper and others testified to the fact of giving this notice.

The trial closed on Wednesday. The finding of the court is not known, and will not be until the proceedings shall have been examined and approved by General Couch, commander of this, the Susquehanna, military department.

Gen. McDowell, as soon as he met with the above statement in the newspapers, promptly wrote an explicit denial, as follows:

I desire to state that I do not now belong, nor have I ever belonged, to the order of the Golden Circle, nor do I know of any such organization, or of any one belonging to it, or to anything of the kind. That I do not belong, nor have I ever belonged, to any secret society for any political, social or other purpose whatever, nor have I ever had anything to do with anything of the kind.

—Good for McDowell. Now, what says that "silent brother"—the *other* Mac?

The Revolt in Fort Morgan.

A correspondent of the Boston *Journal*, on board the gunboat Jackson, at Ship Island, writes, 18th ultimo, as follows:

Last night, about ten o'clock, a small sailboat came down the Sound with some very important intelligence. The rebels in Fort Morgan revolted, and during the difficulty the rebel gunboats in Mobile Bay attempted to arrest the garrison of the fort. The whole fort being in revolt, and with the American flag flying, (where the rebel rag has so long floated), they opened upon the rebel gunboats with every gun in the fort. They succeeded in driving the gunboats off, but were not upon their guard; and that night a large force was sent down to the fort from Mobile, capturing the whole garrison excepting four men, who escaped in the darkness of the night in a small boat and came to Ship Island, when we heard for the first time the astounding intelligence.

Since then we have heard more of the revolt from some additional deserters. Seventy of the revolters are condemned to be shot to-day in Mobile. We also learn from these deserters that on Horn Island (up the sound) there are eighteen more deserters from the rebel army in and round Mobile, and on Round Island there are about fifty deserters from the same quarter.

These deserters bring the very important intelligence that the rebel army in and around Mobile have organized secret societies, and determined to fight no longer. It is said that the movement started among the soldiers is growing daily stronger, and many officers are compromised in the movement. I think this is the most important movement since the war, and is most significant in favor of the successful termination of this war. I am confident that this news is true."

POETRY.

OUR MOTHER.

BY BELLE BAKER.

Our mother's lost her youthfulness,
Her locks are turning gray,
And wrinkles takes the place of smiles,
She's fading every day.
We gaze at her in sorrow now,
For though we've ne'er been told,
We can but feel the weary truth,
Our mother's growing old.

Our mother's lost her youthfulness,
Her eyes grew dim with tears;
Yet still, within her heart there shine
Some lights of other years;
For oft she'll speak in merry tones,
Smile as in youth she smiled,
As o'er her heart some memory steals
Of when she was a child.

Our mother's lost her youthfulness,
The light step has grown slow,
The graceful form has learned to stoop,
The bright cheek lost its glow;
Her weary hands have grown so thin,
Her dear hand trembles now:
"Passing away" in sad, deep lines,
Is traced upon her brow.

Our mother's lost her youthfulness,
Her smiles are just as kind,
Her tones, to us, are soft as erst,
Where should we dearer find?
But, as we note the trembling tongue,
And mark the stooping form,
A sad voice whispers to our hearts,
"Ye cannot have her long."

Our mother's lost her youthfulness,
We see it every day,
We feel more drearily the truth
She soon must pass away,
Ah! even now the "boatman pale,"
We fear, is hovering nigh—
Waiting, with white sails all furled,
He will not need our cry,

But gently bear the wearied form
Into the phantom bark;
She will not fear—Christ went before—
The way will not be dark.
And, safe beyond that troubled stream,
Her tired hearts strife all o'er,
Our angel mother, gloried,
Will grow old never more!

MISCELLANEOUS.

AMUSEMENTS.

When Martin Luther threw his cares aside from time to time, and played on his flute, and jested with his friends, gambolled with his children, or gave himself up with delight to the songs of his birds and all the joyful restorative influences of nature, he thus kept his soul sweet, and his powers fresh, so as to renew at the fitting time, and finish the work which had been given him to do.

Here we see the true place and office of amusements. They are not the business of life, but interludes, recreations, refreshments, thrown in at intervals to save us from being utterly broken down by unceasing and perpetual toil. While we study or labor, while we do our part to work or to prepare ourselves for work, we have a right, nay, it is our duty, as well as our privilege, to give ourselves up from time to time, to amusements.

But when amusement becomes the chief thing, when they take the place of the serious duties which God has imposed on every man whom he has created, then they undermine our principles and impair our faith in whatever is noblest in virtue, or most holy in religion. The soul which lays upon itself no obligations and seeks no higher ends, is lost. Even poetry, and music and art, so beautiful in their place as the handmaids of religion, only lead into the paths of death when they withdraw from her guidance, and demand for themselves the worship which is due to God alone.

This, too, is the ruinous effect of an education of accomplishments. The education of taste, and the cultivation of the feelings, in undue proportion, destroy the masculine tone of the mind. An education chiefly romantic, or poetical, and not balanced by hard, practical life, is simply the ruin of the soul."

And when such has become the character of the community, when æsthetic tastes have greater influence than the love of truth, and amusements are allowed to stand in the place of better things, then, no matter what external show of prosperity or refinement there may be, the doom of that community is sealed.

For in the language of an able historian, "Neither in sacred or profane history—neither in the monarchies of the East, nor the free commonwealths of the Western world—neither in Egyptian, Grecian, Roman, Italian, Sardinian, or any other chronicles—could an exception be found to the law which dooms to ruin any people, who abandoning the duties for the delights of this transitory state, live only in the frivolities of life, and find only the means of a disolute and emasculate self-indulgence in God's best gifts to man—in wealth, and leisure, and society, in erudition, and art and science, in literature, and philosophy and eloquence, in the domestic affections which should bless our existence, and in the worship of which it should be consecrated."

THE FATAL AIM.

Among the early setlers of the western wilds was Tom B., a stalwart man of forty years of age. He selected a sight for his residence, and in a few days an humble log cabin reared its walls amid the trees. He removed his family from a New England village to a new home, then set himself diligently to work clearing his little farm.—He was naturally a social, pleasant man, and very courageous. He soon made friends with the Indians who roamed the forest round his home, and he often went with them on hunting and fishing expeditions. He was expert in the use of the rifle, and often excited the admiration of his dusky friends by his unerring aim.—At last, however, a jealousy was excited among some of the more vicious of the Indians, and they refused any longer to allow him to join in their hunting parties. Tom cared very little about it, but shouldered his rifle and went whistling off alone in the forest, and returned at night with a plentiful supply of game. His success was observed by those of the Indians who had refused to allow him to join in their hunting expeditions. They were returning, sullen and discontented from an unsuccessful hunt, when through the trees they saw the settler wending his way home, laden with his spoils. A feeling of hatred and envy was aroused, and they vowed to kill him, and made no secret of the threat.

The next morning, as Tom was about to step from his door, he found on his door stone a rattlesnake's skin, containing three bullets. He knew now that his life was in danger, and judged that he had three enemies, from the bullets sent him. For several days he remained near his cabin, not venturing to enter the woods. A friendly Indian had told him who his enemies were, and their number, so he could be on his guard. They did not dare to attack him in his house, for they knew within its walls he would be a match for a dozen Indians.

Tired at last of staying at home, Tom began to venture forth in search of game, taking new routes and proceeding with the utmost caution. He was sometimes followed he well knew, but he always managed to elude his enemies; but this constant vigilance was wearing upon him.

He never approached his cabin unless he saw a signal, which had been arranged between himself and his wife, so that he might enter without fear, for once or twice during his absence one of the Indians had come to the cabin to inquire for him.

One day he returned by a circuitous route. It was noon and the signal fluttered from the window. He was met by his little son of twelve.

"Oh, father, those three Indians have been here again asking for you, and when they found you were not here they took all mother's bread and meat that she had cooked for dinner, and they are now down in the little dingle back of the house eating it.

"Are you sure there are three, now, my son?"

"Yes father; I saw them not five minutes ago, sitting on a log."

A look of firm determination came to the settler's face. He was weary of being thus harrassed and obliged to steal to and from his home like a culprit. He examined his rifle carefully, then he took down an extra one from the hooks where it had been suspended. This he loaded, and then primed a pair of pistols, which he placed in his belt.

"Now George," he said to his son, "take up that rifle and follow me carefully—make not the least noise."

The boy obeyed, though pale with fright at what he knew his father had resolved to do. Quietly they stole to the little dingle and so cautious had been their approach that their presence was unsuspected.

On a log sat the three Indians, eating their stolen food, and talking in deep guttural tones to each other. Motioning his son to stand close at his side, Tom took deliberate aim and fired. The first Indian rolled from the log dead. As the other two sprang to their feet the settler caught the other rifle from his son's hands, and another bit the dust. The third one, with a yell of rage and defiance, was just springing away towards the woods, when Tom drew his pistol, and with an unerring aim laid him low.

Thus suddenly had the hardy settler overcome his foes; but it was with a saddened heart he contemplated his work, and he shuddered as he caught the gleam of hatred upon the stiffening features.

He buried them in the little dingle, then told his Indian friends what he had done. They looked grave for a moment and shook their heads, then assured him he had better keep it a secret, as some might be disposed to take the matter up.

Tom consented to his secret, but he often thought of the fearful deed he was obliged to do. His little son long avoided the dingle, where was the grave of the Indians. Years passed, and the tale was forgotten until an aged friend recalled the incident, when I asked her for a tale of olden times—she told the story of the settler.

Wants a Wife.

The following appears in a Saint Louis paper:

WANTED.—I have lived solitary long enough. I want some one to talk at, quarrel with—then kiss and make up again. Therefore I am ready to receive communications from young ladies and blooming widows of more than average respectability, tolerable tame in disposition, and hair of any color. As nearly as I can judge myself, I am not over eighty nor under twenty-five years of age. I am five feet eight or eight feet five, I forget which. I weigh 135, 315 or 531 lbs., one of the three, but as to their true arrangment I am a little puzzled. Have a whole suit of hair, dyed by nature and free from dandruff. Eyes buttermilk brindle, tinged with pea-green. Nose blunt, according to the Ionic order of architecture, with a touch of Composite, and a mouth between a catfish and an alligator's—made especially for oratory and large oysters. Ears palmated, long and elegantly shaped. My whiskers are a combination of dog's hair, moss and briar brush—well behaved, fearfully luxuriant. I am sound in limb and on the negro question. Wear boots No. 9 when corns are troublesome, and can write poetry by the mile with double rymes on both edges—to read backward, forward, crosswise, and diagonally. Can play the jewsharp and bass drum, and whistle Yankee Doodle in Spanish. Am very correct in morals, and first rate at ten pins; have a great regard for the Sabbath, and only drink when invited. Am a domestic animal, and perfectly docile when towels are clean and shirt buttons all right. If I possess a predominating virtue, it is that of forgiving every enemy whom I deem hazardous to handle. I say my prayers every night, mosquitoes permitting: as to whether I snore in my sleep, I want somebody to tell me. Money is no object, as I never was troubled with any and never expect to be. I should like some lady who is perfectly able to support a husband, or if she could introduce me to some family where religious example would be considered sufficient compensation for board, it would do just as well. Address X 22, St. Louis P. O.

A Popular Danish Story.

In the village of Ebberup Funen, there lived a very wealthy farmer, who had to go one day to Assens with a load of barley; so one of his neighbors, a cottager, asked to go along with him for the sake of fetching home some goods in the empty cart. The farmer had no objection, so the cottager followed the cart on foot, and as it was a very hot day, he pulled off his worsted stockings and wooden shoes, and stuffed them under the back of the cart. It was Sunday and they had to pass close by a church on the roadside. The man had got a little way behind the cart, so he could hear that the minister was in the pulpit. It struck him that, as the farmer was driving very slow, he might as well turn in and hear part of the sermon, he could soon make up to the cart again. He did not like to go so far in that the minister could see him, so he stood inside of the door. The Gosple for that day was about the rich man and the beggar. Just as the traveler entered the church, the minister shouted out. "But what became of the rich man?" The Ebberup man thought the minister was speaking of him, and stepped forwad and said, "He drove on to Assens with a load of barley." "No!" thundered the minister, "he went to hell." "Mercy on us!" cried the other, running out of the church, "then I must look after my shoes and stockings!"

There are 3,871 taverns in Pennsylvania, not including Philadelphia.

"Bury me in the sunshine," were the last words of Archbishop Hughes.

THE LARGEST HOG EVER SEEN IN AMERICA.—An immense hog was killed in this city Jan. 12th, by Lippincott & Martin, butchers, 511 Tenth Avenue. He was freely exhibited, while alive, by his feeder before the door of *The Agriculturist* and other newspaper offices, and excited much interest. Mr. A. H. Benham, of McLean, Tompkins Co., N. Y., by whose judicious management his weight reached the enormous figure of 1355 lbs., has been careful to have his weight repeatedly taken and certified to under oath. In Febuary, 1863, he weighed 1120 lbs.; in October 1276 lbs.; December 19th, 1340 lbs, and December 29, when he left home for the Metropolis, 1355 lbs. He fell off rapidly during the fortnight which intervened before he was slaughtered, and did not feed well, but was active, stood and walked in a very unusual manner for so fat an animal. When killed, January 12th, his live weight was 1272 lbs.; dressed weight 1174 lbs.; offal 73 lbs.; blood 25 lbs. Through the courtesy of Mr. Benham we have secured the skin and placed it in the hands of a skillful taxidermist to be prepared and "set up" in alife-like form, and placed it in the office of *The Agriculturist*, where it will stand as Mr. Benham's challenge to the world. It will be finished early during this month.—*American Agriculturist*,

APPEAL FOR PEACE.—The Raleigh (N. C.) *Standard*, in its appeals to slaveholders for peace, says: "We went to war to protect the state sovereignties, and to defend and to perpetuate the institution of slavery; but if it should appear that we are likely to lose both, as rational beings we should pause and consider well the direction which things are taking. If the war should continue twelve months longer, with no greater success to our arms, there is great danger that the institution will be hopelessly destroyed."

HOME MADE CANDY.—Contributed to *The Agriculturist* by Mrs. L. S. Kaler: To one cup of sugar (New-Orlean is the best) add one cup of cider vinegar. If the vinegar be very sour, put in one-third water. Boil 15 to 20 minutes, then work till white. This is very nice, and when thus made at home you know that it contains no poisonous substance.

☞ Josh. Billings, the philosopher and philanthropist, begs leave to state—

1. That onions are good for a bad breath.

2. That clams are a good opening for enny young man.

3. That ships are called "she" because they allus keep a man on the lookout.

4. That "turning water into wine" is a miracle, in these days worth at least three hundred per cent.

5. That boys ain't apt to turn out well who don't get up till ten o'clock in the morning.

6. That, if a man iz going to make a business ov serving the Lord, he likes to see him du it when he measures onions as well as when he hollers glory halleluyer!

7. That wisdom ain't nothing more than edikated kunning.

A CARELESS PRINTER.—The lady principal of a school, in her advertisement mentioned her female assistant, and the "reputation for teaching which she bears"; but the printer—a careless fellow—left out the "which," so the advertisement went forth, commending the lady's "reputation for teaching she bears."

☞ A traveler stopping at a hotel exclaimed one morning to a waiter. "What are you about you black rascal? you have roused me twice from my sleep by telling me breakfast is ready, and now you are attempting to strip off the bed clothes. What do you mean?" "Why," repiled Pompey, "If you isn't going to get up, I must have the sheet anyhow, 'cause dey'r waiting for de table cloff."

Tobacco of good quality from Maryland seed has been raised in California.

Over one hundred thousand veterans have re-enlisted, since the first of October last.

Mr. George D. Prentice denies that the Louisville Journal has passed out of his hands.

Time doesn't fight fair in his conflict with us. He pulls hair.

It is estimated that $52,000,000 in treasure arrived at San Francisco the past year.

The Mint of Philadelphia coined 54,-350,000 cents last year, being over four and a half millions per month.

The total number of deaths in Philadelphia last year was 15,286. Deaths from consumption numbered 1877.

The widow of Stephen A. Douglas is engaged as a clerk in the Treasury Department at Washington.

An exchange thinks that an Indian and his squaw, paddling down the Mississippi, are interesting specimens of canoebial felicity.

THE WHIG.

An Unconditional Union Paper.

HOLLIDAYSBURG, PA.

SATURDAY, FEB. 13, 1864.

Next Congressman.

We understand that already candidates for this office are in the field. We have heard the names of Mr. Scott and Mr. Dorris of Huntingdon, and Mr. Barker of Cambria county mentioned. We here suggest the name of Samuel Calvin, Esq., of this place, as a suitable candidate. Mr. Calvin is a man well known all over the District, and his selection as the candidate of the Union party would be eminently proper at this time. He would unite the party in this county as he is obnoxious to no portion of it, and enjoys the respect and confidence of every friend of the Government. He has never betrayed his own party into the hands of its enemies, nor has he corrupted it by mercenary political trading. When a member of Congress in 1850 he voted against the base measures called the Compromise of 1850, which with the foresight of a statesman he knew would be, as they have turned out, the fruitful source of evil to the country. Had all the Pennsylvania members exhibited then, the ability and firmness he did, we would not now be engaged in a terrible war, but the curse of slavery instead of being fostered for ten long years by those iniquitous measures, would have been restricted within proper limits, and been in the course of rapid extinction.

It is of the highest and of the most vital importance that the candidate of the Union party this year should be a man who could harmonize all sections of it, one who has the confidence of every voter in it.—We have a President to elect who must not be weakened a single vote by injudicious nominations for County and District offices. Should a man be nominated who is obnoxious to the people because of his having betrayed and sold them, or because of his having shirked the requirements of its laws, the result would be apathy on the Presidential question, or downright opposition to the whole ticket. But the nomination of a man of Mr. Calvin's ability and integrity would cement the Union party into an invincible cohort which would sweep the Peace Democrats into oblivion. Let us then without any intention of disparaging either of the gentlemen from the other counties turn in and nominate Mr. Calvin.

The Volunteer System.

The present spirit of volunteering, together with the liberal contributions of the people towards the payment of local bounties, is the most cheering and hopeful sign we have had since the glorious uprising of 1861, and indicates that our work is nearly done. In fact, judging from the aspect of things both on our side and that of the Rebellion, we think the men who are now going into service will have a short term, and but little fighting to do; for it is impossible that the so-called Confederate Government can maintain the struggle much longer, without money (for the Confederate script, worth only from five to eight cents on the dollar can no longer be called money;) without financial credit; without the confidence even of the people who, three years ago, rushed madly into secession; without any reasonable hope of effecting a permanent separation of their States from the Union, and without the hope of saving their darling institution, for the sake of which they plunged into overt treason and made war upon a government which, for half a century, had petted and favored them beyond their deserts. The dark pall of despair is fast settling down upon the hearts of their people and their soldiers; and while the one class are expressing, in every way they dare to do it, their despondency and discontent, the other are embracing every possible chance to desert from the hopeless and hated service. Every token, indeed, portends a speedy downfall of the traitorous concern, and a glad return of a deceived and outraged people to the protection of the old flag and the old laws. "Let us see the old flag," said some women of Alabama to a column of soldiers on a weary march; and when it was uncased and unfurled before their eyes they wept for joy. This little incident shows us where the hearts of the people of the South are, and this kindling flame of patriotism will consume, with a vengeance never dreamed of by its most earness opposers, the accursed system that has so long repressed their energies, kept them in moral and political degradation, slain their people in a wicked war, and has now plunged them into a vortex of desolation and ruin.

The desperate men who are ruling and ruining the South, know as well as we do what is going on in the North; and when they see this new uprising of the people, this fresh irruption of volunteers, this generous outpouring of both men and money, they will begin to look out for some way of escape; for, mad and desperate as they are, they have sense enough to know that they cannot bear up against the exhaustless and unconquerable North any longer. It is this consideration that gives such incalculable value to this volunteer movement, and it is this that ought to prompt the people of every sub-district in the country to furnish its quota of men in that way.—Even Jeff. Davis, devil as he is, cannot but be appalled when he contrasts his atrociously cruel system of replenishing the army with ours; and all mankind will acknowledge the fitness of the two systems to the objects in view—freemen fighting for liberty, slaves for slavery.

So, keep the work going on. Volunteers began this war for the Union; volunteers have borne its terrible brunt, and let volunteers end it. The impending draft is right; because it equalizes, as far as human sagacity and legislation can equalize anything, the great burden of saving the country; but there is no reason why the people of any sub-district should contribute their quota in that form.

THE ENROLLMENT BILL.—The United States House Select Committee have made various amendments to the Senate's Enrollment Bill, principally those proposed by the Committee on Military Affairs. Of course, the amendments will have to be sent to the Senate for their action, including one retaining the present commutation, namely: three hundred dollars, the Senate having proposed to make it four hundred dollars. Both Houses, however, are agreed on consolidating the two classes, and exempting from the draft only the Vice President, members of the Cabinet, and the United States Judges, and such as may be declared by the proper officers, physically or mentally incapable of bearing arms.

THE MERCANTILE JOURNAL.—We have received several numbers of a weekly paper, published in New York, entitled "The Mercantile Journal." It is devoted to the interests of country and city merchants, and gives the market price weekly of everything offered for sale in that city. Subscription price $1. Address Wallace, Pratt, Groom & Co., No. 1, Franklin square, N. Y.

REBEL GOVERNORS.—The States the rebels claim as members of their Confederacy are favored with Governors, as follows:

Alabama, Thomas E Watts.
Arkansas, Harris Flannagan.
Florida, John Milton.
Georgia, Joseph E. Brown.
Kentucky, Richard Hawes.
Louisiana, Henry W. Allen.
Mississippi, Charles Clarke.
Missouri, Thos C. Reynolds.
North Carolina. Zebulon B. Vance.
South Carolina, Milledge L. Bonham.
Tennessee, Robt L. Caruthers.
Texas, Pendleton Murrah.
Virginia, John Letcher.

☞ A Washington correspondent of the Pittsburg Gazette says:

It should be understood by those journals which are complaining of the folly of the House permitting the payment of $300 to exempt a drafted man from the liability for another draft for three years, that the majority of the Union party were opposed to this, and regarded it as nearly destructive to the bill.—It was only passed by Thad. Stevens, and a few of our side leading off, and getting all the Democrats to unite with them.

PROOF OF LOYALTY.—In the Pennsylvania House of Representatives, on the 10th instant the resolution providing that citizens of the border counties should afford proof of their loyalty before they receive compensation for their losses, was discussed at length. Messrs. Boyer, Sharp and Purdy spoke against its adoption, and much bad feeling was elicited. Messrs. McMurtrie, Kelly and Watson replied on the Union side.

A SOUND JUDGMENT.—The *Essex Banner*, a Democratic paper of Massachusetts, after anouncing the publication of McClellan's report, and the disgust it had found in reading it, observes, with great gravity:

"This is another instance of the truth of the adage that 'The pen is mightier than the sword.'"

That is precisely our opinion.

Return of the Richmond Expedition.

NEW YORK, Feb. 9.—The Tribune has the following despatch:

FORTRESS MONROE, Va., Feb. 8.—The expedition having returned, we are permitted to state the following facts: On Saturday morning General Butler's forces, under command of Brigadier General Wistar, marched from Yorktown by the way of New Kent Court House. The cavalry arrived at 2½ o'clock yesterday morning at Bottom's Bridge, across the Chickahominy, ten miles from Richmond, for the purpose of making a raid into Richmond and endeavoring by a surprise to liberate our prisoners there.

The cavalry reached the bridge at the time appointed, marching forty-seven miles in sixteen and a half hours. A force of infantry followed in their rear, for the purpose of supporting them. It was expected to surprise the enemy at Bottom's Bridge, who had for some time only a small picket there. The surprise failed because, as the Richmond Examiner of to-day says, "a Yankee deserter gave information in Richmond of the intended movement." The enemy had felled a large amount of timber, so as to block up and obstruct the fords, and make it impossible for our cavalry to pass.

After remaining at the bridge from two o'clock until twelve, General Wistar joined them with his infantry, and the whole object of the surprise having been defeated, General Wistar returned to Williamsburg. On his march back to New Kent Court House, his rear was attacked by the enemy, but they were repulsed without loss to us. A march by our infantry, three regiments of whom were colored, of more than eighty miles, was made in fifty-six hours. The cavalry marched over one hundred miles in fifty hours. This shows that it is possible to make a campaign in Virginia in winter.

THE PANIC IN RICHMOND.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 9, 1864.

The *American* has a special dispatch from Fortress Monroe, from C. C. Fulton, who has been up to City Point. It says:

"The rebel flag of truce steamer Schutze, with commissioners Ould and Capt. Hatch, the truce officer, arrived on Saturday morning at City Point.

Two citizens, passengers brought down by the Schultze, were sent on board the New York.

They were both Marylanders, one of them, A. F. Brengler of Frederick, who was captured at Middletown, on the 20th of June last, whilst acting as volunteer assistant to the Sanitary Commission, and the other, Geo. W. Longley, of Baltimore county, was captured whilst driving a wagon of the Sanitary Commission near Chancellorsville, on the 27th of November. They were released through the interposition of the Rev. Mr. Petrikin.

The prisoners brought exciting news from Richmond, which they represent to have been in a state of feverish excitement from midnight on Saturday up to the time they left, at 2 o'clock on Sunday afternoon. After midnight on Saturday the bells of the city were rung and men were rushing through the streets crying "to arms, to arms! The Yankees are coming!" During the remainder of the night an intense commotion was everywhere visible. The home guards were called out and the tramp of armed men could be heard in all directions.

Cannon were hauled through the streets. Woman and children were hurrying to and fro—such a panic as had seldom been witnessed in Richmond. On Sunday morning there was no abatement in the excitement. The guards were all marched out of the city to the defences, and the armed citizens placed as guard over the prisoners. Horsemen were dashing to and fro, and the excitement among the prisoners to know the cause of all this commotion became intense. It was soon learned that a large cavalry and infantry force, with artillery, had made their appearance on the Peninsula, at Bottom's Bridge, within ten miles of the city, and that Richmond was actually threatened by the Yankees.

The same hurrying of troops, arming of citizens, and excitement among the women and children continued during the morning. At 2 o'clock in the afternoon, when the prisoners were about to leave in the transport, alarm bells were again rung with great fury, and they left a scene of confusion and turmoil such as they had never before witnessed in the city.

The rumors which prevailed were conflicting and wild. It was their impression sure that 8,000 or 10,000 cavalry would have found but little difficulty in entering the city, liberating the prisoners, destroying the forts and public property, and returning by the peninsula, before any sufficient force to resist them could be brought to the aid of the small garrison left to defend it.

For several days previous to this alarm the troops in and aronnd the city, to the number of 4,000 or 5,000, had been sent off to join Lee's army with great dispatch, the impression prevailing that a movement was contemplated by Meade. In this they were right, as during the progress of the excitement on Sunday, intelligence was received that Meade had crossed the Rapidan. On Monday morning a courier arrived at City Point, bringing copies of the morning papers, with intelligence that the excetement had abated, and that it had been ascertained that the Yankees were falling back from the Chickahominy, and had abandoned the attack.

The public schools in Madison, Ind., have been closed in consequence of the high price of fuel.

The Army of the Potomac.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8.—The late reconnoisance in force by three corps of the Army of the Potomac, of which the military authorities requested that no mention should be made until fully complete, has been accomplished. The object in view was ascertained, viz: the finding of Lee and his army, in full force, a few miles south of the Rapidan river. Rumors of disaster to our forces have pervailed today, but late arrivals from the army this afternoon furnish the following facts:

When our troops pushed across at Germania Ford on Friday they found the rebel riffe pits in the immediate vicinity, occupied by twenty-five pickets, who threw down their arms and surrendered, stating that there was no rebel force within ten miles of their position. Immediately thereafter our forces pushed ahead in the direction of the Orange Court House, but had hardly proceeded two miles before they were opened on from twelve guns. Attacking the rebel force supporting the guns, we drove them from their position with a considerable loss in killed, wounded and prisoners, our loss being thirty-five in the affair. In the course of the movement General Hays' portion of our forces being engaged, drove the enemy in overwhelming force and in a strongly fortified position in vicinity of Morton's Ford. Gen. Hays ordered their works to be carried by the storm, which was found impracticable without too great a loss under existing circumstances, when the condition of the roads would not as at present admit of pushing to a legitimate result any advantage. A heavy sacrifice of men might secure it for us for the time being. He accordingly withdrew his attacking force, with a loss on our part of between 200 and 300 men killed, wounded and missing. The loss on the part of the enemy in this engagement was not known at Culpepper up to nine o'clock A. M. to-day. A considerable portion of our army, all of which had recrossed to this side of the Rapidan, was in line of battle last night, owing to a report that Lee had crossed or was crossing the river in force, which report turns out to have been untrue. We lost no pontoons, as rumor had it this morning.

Letter of John Minor Botts.

The following paragraphs are from an authorized publication of the letter from John Minor Botts, declining the U. S. Senatorship for Virginia, of which so much has been said in newspapers.

"In the present condition of the country, and of the State of which I am a native, and to the manor born, I could not with propriety and with my conviction of duty accepted any appointment at the hands of either of the numerous governments now exercising legislative powers over any of the dismembered fragments of what once constitued the proud and revered old commonwealth of Virginia.

"From the present aspect of affairs, it looks as if the day was not very far distant when I may be possibly of some service in healing those dissensions and distractions growing out of the grossest misrepresentations and frauds that now divide the nation, the State, and almost every locality, and which though smothered for a time, have never been extinguished. But this can only be done, if at all, by adhering firmly to the opinions and principles of a long life which have grown with my growth and strengthened with my strength, until they have become a part of my second nature. In other words I must permit no shadow of suspicion, from any quarter, to attach to my unselfish patriotism or disinterested integrity of my purpose which acceptance of office might subject me to.

The extent of my aspirations for the present is to return good for evil to this once venerable and venerated, but now poor, down trodden, shattered, heartlessly sacrificed and dilapidated old mother of States.

Arrears of Pay and Bounty Due to the Heirs of Deceased Soldiers.

The House has passed Mr. Fenton's important bill facilitating the payment of arrears of pay and bounty due to the heirs of deceased soldiers. It is one of the most important measure which has been before Congress. Mr. Fenton explained the bill briefly in the House. Here is a paragraph or two from his explanation:

"In addition, the bill provides for the adjustment of claims for bounties, now provided by law to soldiers wounded in battle, by the Commissioner of Pensions, and upon the same proofs required to obtain invalid pensions, thereby obviating the necessity for making two sets, separate claims and duplicate papers. No one can object to this.

"The delay in the payment of these dues to the relatives of deceased soldiers, arrears of pay and bounty, has been the source of a wide spread complaint, and the subject had, early in the session, my earnest investigation in search of the cause and the proper remedy, so that the heirs of those who laid down their lives in defence of the institutions and liberties of the country should not complain of unnecessary delay in the adjustment of their claims. The bill before us accomplished the object, in my judgement. At all events, it points out the way for payment within sixty days from the death of the soldier, if proper proof of heirship is made, and with less clerical force, instead of taking twelve to eighteen months as now."

The steamer D.G.Taylor, worth $32,000, with $40,000, worth of Government stores on board, and a tow-boat, were burnt at Louisville.

THE CARBONDALE FEVER.—We regret to state that there seems to be no abatement of the fever over the mountain. Indeed from all accounts, it must be on the increase, and what furnishes occasion for additional anxiety is the adults are now being numbered among its victims. A gentleman just returned from a visit to the city, informs us that there were twelve funerals on Saturday last, and we are told that in a single day the undertakers of the place took orders for thirty coffins. We are gratified to learn that effective steps are being taken to arrest as soon as possible the further progress of the disease, which has thus far appears to baffle entirely the skill of the resident physicians. The Delaware & Hudson Canal Company, through the President, G. T. Olyphant, Esq., have engaged the services of the best medical talent of New York, and sent it at their own expense into the district. Among the latest victims of the terrible scourge is Mr. Henry Stone, of Mt. Pleasant this county, for some time past engaged in surveying in Carbondale, who died on Monday evening last, aged about 28 years. He was a promising young man and well known in this vicnity.—*Honesdale Herald.*

THE EXCHANGE OF PRISONERS.—It is known here that Commissioner Ould has returned to Richmond from City Point, and expressed his belief that our Government intends to sustain Gen. Butler. Our official information received by the Government here states that Ould is in favor of conducting the exchange through Gen. Butler or any Agent the Government may select, and is opposed to the position assumed by the Rebel Government in regard to Butler. It is fully believed that exchanges of all prisoners will yet be effected, and that every offer to exchange particular indivduals will be accepted. Such exchanges have already been consummated.

WHAT IS LEGAL TENDER.—There are practically at the present time four standards of value in the United States.

1. Gold coins of the United States.
2. Silver dollars.
3. Silver half dollars and the lower denominations.
4. Legal tender or United States Treasury notes.

1. Gold coins of the United States are a legal tender to any amount.
2. Silver dollars are a legal tender to any amount.
3. Silver half dollars and the lower denominatins of silver are a legal tender to the amount of five dollars.
4. United States Treasury notes are a legal tender to any amount for all debts, except a few limitations.

The last news from Japan indicates that the native princes are determined to resist the effort of the allied European powers to force them to open their country to foreign influence and trade. The leading anti-foreign princes are Satsuma, Morvori and Arva. It will possibly cost a vast outlay of blood and treasure to overpower these sulky Japanese, and a European convulsion may render the attempt impracticable.

The disastrous burning of over two thousand women and children in the great cathedral of Santiago, Chili, is likely to have an immense moral effect. The alledged conduct of the priests has aroused intense bitterness against them and is not unlikely to prepare the way for a larger share of religious liberty than has heretofore been permitted in any Spanish American country.

A dispatch to General Butler, dated February 5, says:

"The post at Newport is attacked, and the rebels have the railroad between Newport and Morehead City. The post at Evan's Mills is surrounded. Colonel Jordan still holds Morehead City, but may be forced to retire to Fort Macon. As long as we can keep the river open we are well enough off.

"The rebels captured, by a surprise, the gunboat Underwriter and distroyed her."

MALDEN BANK ROBBER.—A dispatch from Boston dated Feb, 4th, says the Malden Bank robber and murderer has been arrested in the person of Edward W. Green, the postmaster of the place. He has confessed to his guilt, and most of the stolen money has been recovered. Mr. Green is twenty-seven years old, and has a wife and one child. He has heretofore borne a good character.

The original building of "Colt's Patent Fire-Arms Manufacturing Company," at Hartford, Connecticut, was burnt yesterday. The loss is said to be at least $500,000. There was an insurance of $750,000. The new building, in which the Minie rifles are made, was saved.

The Senate of New York has authorized the supervisors of New York city to expend $4,000,000 in bounties to volunteers. The city councils of Philadelyhia have passed a bill appropriating $2,000,000 to pay similar bounties.

GOLD IN THE TREASURY.—The Treasury Department has now in its vaults over twenty millions of dollars in gold. Persons having interest due in gold, need not, it may be inferred, have any apprehensions on that score.

The Louisville Journal says, 'There is said to be a couple in Jeffersonville, who have been engaged to be married for the past five years, but no time has occurred within that period when they were both out of the States Prison at the same time.'

DYSPEPSIA,

AND

Diseases resulting from

Disorder of the Liver and Digestive Organs,

ARE CURED BY

Dr. Hoofland's GERMAN BITTERS.

THE GREAT STRENGTHINING

TONIC,

These bitters have performed more cures; have and do give better satisfaction; have more testimony; have more respectable people to vouch for them, than any other article in the market. We defy any one to contradict this assertion, and will pay

$1000

To any one that will produce a Certificate published by us, that is not GENUINE.

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS,

will cure every case of

Chronic or Nervous Debility, Diseases of the Kidneys, and Diseases arising from a disordered Stomach.

Observe the following Symptoms: resulting from Disorders of the Digestive organs:

Constipation, Inward Piles, Fulness or Blood to the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust for Food, Fulness or Weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Sinking or Fluttering at the Pit of the Stomach, Swimming of the Head, Hurried or Difficult Breathing, Fluttering at the Heart, Choking or Suffocating Sensations when in a lying posture, Dimness of Vision, Dots or Webs before the sight, Fever and Dull pain in the Head

Deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Pain in the Side, Back, Chest, Limbs, &c., Sudden Flushes of Heat, Burning in the Flesh, Constant Imaginings of Evil, and great Depression Spirits.

REMEMBER,

THAT THIS BITTERS IS

Not Alcoholic,

CONTAINS NO RUM OR WHISKEY

And can't make Drunkards.

BUT

IS THE BEST TONIC IN THE WORLD.

☞READ WHO SAYS SO:

From the Rev. Levi G. Beck, Pastor of the Baptist Church, Pemberton, N. J, formerly of the North Baptist Curch, Philadelphie. * *

I have known Hoofland's German Bitters favorably for a number of years. I have used them in my own family, and have been so pleased with their effects that I was induced to recommend them to many others, and know that they have operated in a strikingly beneficial manner. I take great pleasure in thus publicly proclaiming this fact, and calling the attention of those afflicted with the diseases for which they are recommended, to these Bitters, knowing from experience that my recommendation will be sustained. I do this more cheerfully as Hoofland's Bitters is intended to benefit the afflicted, and is "not a rum drink."

Yours truly, LEVI G. BECK.

From Rev. J. Newton Brown, D. D., Editor of the Encyclopedia of Religous Knowledge, and Christian Cronicle, Philadelphia.

Although not disposed to favor or recommend Patent Medicines in general, through distrust of their ingredients and effects, I yet know of no sufficient reasons why a man may not testify to the benefits he believes himself to have received from any simple preparation, in the hope that he may thus contribute to the benefit of others.

I do this the more readily in regard to Hoofland's German Bitters, prepared by Dr. C. M. Jackson, of this city because I was prejudiced against them for many years, under the impression that they were chiefly an alcoholic mixture. I am indebted to my friend, Robert Shoemaker, Esq., for the removal of this prejudice by proper tests, and for encouragement to try them when suffering from great and long continued debility. The use of three bottles of these bitters at the beginning of the present year, was followed by evident relief and restoration to a degree of bodily and mental vigor which I had not felt for six months before, and had almost despaired of regaining. I therefore thank God and my friend for directing me to the use of them. J. NEWTON BROWN, PHILADA.

From the Rev. Jos. H. Kennard, Pastor of the 10th Baptist Curch.

Dr. Jackson:—Dear Sir:—I have been frequently requested to connect my name with commendations of different kinds of medicines but regarding the practice as out of my appropriate sphere, I have in all cases declined; but with a clear proof in various instances, and particularly in my family, of the usefulness of Dr. Hoofland's German Bitters, I depart for once from my usual course, to express my full conviction that, for general debility of the system and especially for Liver Complaint, it is a safe and valuable preparation. In some cases it may fail: but usually, I doubt not, it will be very beneficial to those who suffer from the above cause,

Yours, very respectfully,
J. H. KENNARD,
Eighth below Coates St., Philada.

PRICES.

Large Size (holding nearly double quantity,) $1 00 per Bottle—half doz. $5 00
Small Size—
75 cents per Bottle—half doz. $4 00

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS!

See that the signature of 'C. M. JACKSON,' is on the wrapper of each bottle.

Should your nearest druggist not have the article, do not be put off by any of the intoxicating preparations that may be offered in its place, but send to us, and we will forward, securely packed, by express.

Principal Office and Manufactory, No. 631 ARCH STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

JONES & EVANS,
(Successors to C. M. JACKSON & Co.,
Proprietors.

For sale by Druggists and Dealers in every town in the United States. July 4, 1863.

HOLLIDAYSBURG BRANCH PA.R. R.

Schedule of Arrivals and Departures.

TRAIN LEAVES HOLLIDAYSBURG—

At 7·00 A. M., connecting with Express Trains West and Fast Mail Train East·

" 10. 45 A. M., connecting with Through Accommodation Train East.

" 7. 10 P. M., connecting with Mail Train Westward.

RETURNING:

LEAVES ALTOONA—

At 8. 40 A. M., or on departure of Express Trains West and Fast Mail Train East.

" 11. 40 A. M., or on departure of Through Accommodation Train East.

" 7. 55 P. m , or on departure of Mail Train Westward.

OUR FLAG FOREVER.

Forever float that standard sheet!
Where breathes the foe but falls before us?
With Freedom's soil beneath our feet,
And Freedom's banner streaming o'er us!

THE WHIG.

☞ We have a dwelling house in Hollidaysburg to rent for $60 a year, Also—an office.

☞ Ladies, go to Chamberlin's for your hoop skirts. He is selling them at first cost.

☞ Persons going out of the county to volunteer, will thus deprive their families of the benefit of the relief fund.

☞ We understand that Frankstown town township has her quota nearly raised. She offers $200 bounty.

☞ Hollidaysburg has her committees at work soliciting money, and it is supposed the borough will offer $200 or $250 bounty.

☞ The citizens of Blair township are requested to meet, this (Saturday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock, for the purpose of subscribing to a fund, to enable them to offer a bounty to volunteers.

BULLY FOR GEORGE —not McClellan—but IRONS, who has been appointed leader of the band of the 22d Regiment, U. S. Colored Volunteers. Judging from the way he blows *his* horn, he is as long-winded as his namesake.

GOOD CHANCE TO ENLIST.—Captain Beamer, Recruiting Agent for this county, is now prepared to give over $500 bounty to raw recruits, and over $600 to veterans, who may choose to enlist in the U. S. service.

PERSONAL.—We are sorry to announce, that Mr. Schindler, Pastor of the Lutheran Church in this place, has been suffering from severe indisposition for some time past—but understand that he is again recovering his wonted health.

CHANGEABLE WEATHER.—During the past few weeks, the weather has been very changeable, assuming at times the appearance of Spring—air mild and balmy—then suddenly becoming cold, and stormy.—Persons cannot be too careful of their health in such a climate at such a season.

NEW TEACHER.—Male school No. 3, of this place, was taken charge of, on Monday last, by Mr. W. C. Geary, of Centre county. The above named school has changed Teachers so often, of late, it is hoped that the last proving beneficial, no more will take place during the continuation at least of the present term.

The Draft.

Judging from the effort being made in this county, we think our quota will be filled by volunteers, and thus avoid the draft. Meetings have been held in nearly all the townships and boroughs in the county, and bounties of from $200 to $300 is offered, in addition to the government bounty.

NEW FIRM.—We call the attention of our readers to the advertisement of Cooper, Blackburn and Porter in another column, who have formed a partnership in the merchandize and coal business. They are all experienced business men, and own one of the best coal mines on the Allegheny mountain, are prepared to fill all orders for coal on short notice.

"NONE OF YOUR BUSINESS."—Much amusement was created a few days since, by persons stopping, at a well known confectionary and tobacconist stand in this place, to read a notice, prominently posted on the closed door, the substance of which was about as follows: "This is to inform the public, or those who are impertinent enough to inquire as to why I have closed, and where I am going, that it is none of your business." We were among the curious, who had the curiosity to read, and must confess that it was a fitting answer to the general inquisitiveness of a prying public.

Court Proceedings.

SECOND WEEK.

Esther Strayer vs. Joseph W. Walter and Jacob Strayer, an action of tresspass against defendants for levying on and selling certain lumber and other personal property claimed by plaintiff, as the property of Joseph Strayer. Verdict for plaintiff for $64.50 damages.

Thomas and John R. Vaughn vs Franklin High School. Judgment confessed to plaintiff for $523.00.

Jacob Hesser vs Veach and McClain, action of assumpsit for carpenter work at a certain House in Altoona. Verdict for Plaintiff for $285.62. Motion made far a new trial for reasons filed.

John Baird vs. David Confer and Jacob Confer, action of replevin for one mare, 2 colts, 2 cows, 2 calves, 25 bushels of corn, some oats, bacon and a bee scap. Verdict for plaintiff.

Michael Wilt for use of Joseph Kelly vs Thomas McNamara, Sci. Fa. to revive judgment. Deft. confesses judgment of revival.

Roger & Winger vs John Sparr. Sci. Fa. Sur. Recognizance of bail. Deft. confesses judgment to plff. for sum of $727.03.

Daniel Rickel vs. George Wehn, action of covenant on articles of agreement for sale of a house in Altoona. Cause tried, and verdict for plff. for $25.

Eckart & Myers vs Thomas McNamara & Co., action of debt. Defts. confess judgment to plffs. for the sum of $2.230.00

James M. Kinports vs Philip Call.—Ejectment for tract of land in Logan township. Settled by parties.

Court adjourned to sit on the 24th day of February to hear the cases on argument list.

BOUNTIES.—The attention of persons wishing to enlist in the service of Uncle Sam, is called to the bounties of $200 offered in Woodberry, Frankstown and Catharine townships. Call soon, gentlemen, on Capt. Robt. Johnson at Williamsburg, or Lt. J. Russell Wingate, at Hollidaysburg. Don't forget the national bounties of $300 and $400, cease altogether on the 1st of March. The above bounties of $200 will be paid by either of the above named townships as soon as the recruits are mustered into the service.

DIED: After a short illness, on the 6th inst., at his residence in Ebensburg, Michael Dan.Magehan, Esq. a member of the Cambria county Bar, aged about 58 years.

If there should be a general European war next year, when our rebellion will have been put down, our country enjoying the carrying trade of the world will advance rapidly toward unexampled wealth and prosperity.

PRIZE MONEY.—The Fall River News states that the widow of a late citizen, of that city, who entered the U. S. naval service in 1861, as Third Assistant Engineer, on board the U. S. steamer Magnolia has just received $6,022, her late husband's share of the prize money accruing from the sale of the captured steamer Memphis.

ADVICES FROM VICKSBURG—The Memphis correspondent of the Chicago *Journal*, under date of the 6th instant, says: Advices from Vicksburg are that Sherman's army left that place last week, the Sixteenth Corps, under Hurlburt following, and the Seventh, under McPherson, which has the advance of Gen. Smith's cavalry expedition, left Memphis for Corinth on the evening of the 3d, and will soon be heard from in the interior of Mississippi or Alabama.

☞ LIFE is made up, not of great sacrifices or duties, but of little things in smiles and kindness, and small obligations given habitually, are what win and preserve the heart, and secure comfort.

ONE hundred years ago, Ben. Franklin, Postmaster General of American Colonies, made an official inspection of the principal routes in his gig.

The Springfield Republican asks what military order is like a lady crossing the street on a wet day? Dress up in front and close up in the rear.

GEN. Kilpatrick is now "alone" in the world. His father, mother, brothers, sisters and wife are dead, and his only child died at West Point, New York, on Wednesday of last week.

A man in Poughkeepsie, N. Y., within three weeks has been drafted, married and burned out. He might have recovered from the draft and the burn; but the marriage settled him.

The rumors recently put forth of real or apprehended difficulty between the United States and France are without any foundation.

New Jersey Lands for Sale,

ALSO,

GARDEN OR FRUIT FARMS,

SUITABLE for Grapes, Peaches, Pears, Raspberries, Strawberries, Blackberries, &c., of 1, 2½, 5, 10 and 20 acres each, at the following prices for the present, viz: 20 acres for $200, 10 acres for $110, 5 acres for $60, 2½ acres for $40, 1 acre for $20. Payable by $1 a week.

Also, good Cranberry lands, and village lots in CHETWOOD, 25 by 100 feet, at $10 each, payable by one dollar a week. The above land and farms are situated at Chetwood, Washington Township, Burlington County, N. J. For further information, apply, with a P. O. Stamp for a circular, to B. FRANKLIN CLARK,

2-12-3-11 No. 90 Cedar St., New York.

HOLLIDAYSBURG MARKETS.

PRICES PAID BY DEALERS.

Hollidaysburg, Feb. 12.

Family Flour, per bbl,	$7,00
Extra " "	6,70
Superfine,	6,50
White wheat per bushel,	$1,50
Red " "	1,40
Rye per bushel,	1,25
Corn per bushel, new,	1,20
Oats per bushel,	60
Barley per bushel,	1,25
Potatoes per bushel,	65
Cloverseed per bushel,	8,00
Timothy Seed per bushel,	2,00
Flax Seed per bushel,	2,50
Hay per ton,	25,00
Butter per pound,	25
Eggs per dozen,	20

PHILADELPHIA MARKETS

Feb. 11.

FLOUR—	
Superfine	$5 75
Extra	6 25
Extra Family	7 50
Rye Flour	6 50
WHEAT—	
Red	1 60@1 70
White	1 75@1 90
RYE—	1 40
CORN,	1 10
OATS,	86

MARRIED.

On Dec. 21st, 1863, by the Rev. Mr. Barris, Mr. Thomas Charles to Miss Margaret Estep, all of Hollidaysburg.

DIED.

On the 1st inst., in Claysburg, John Henry Niswanger, aged 16 years, 4 months and 9 days.

In this place, on the 5th inst., Mrs. Elizabeth Sharar, wife of Samuel Sharar—aged 57 years 9months and 23 days.

Dissolution.

THE Partnership heretofore existing between James M. Cooper and Sam'l Milliken, trading under the firm of J. M. Cooper & Co., has this day been dissolved by mutual consent and the books have been left in the hands of J. M. Cooper for settlement. All persons knowing themselves indebted to said firm are requested to call and settle the same, and those having claims will present them for settlement.

JAS. M. COOPER,
SAM'L MILLIKEN.

Hollidaysburg, Feb. 3, 1864.-3t

NEW FIRM.

COOPER, BLACKBURN & PORTER.

THE undersigned give notice that they have this day entered into Copartnership for the purpose of

Mining and Shipping Coal,

AND

GENERAL MERCHANDISING,

and are now prepared to fill all orders at the lowest possible rates.

JAS. M. COOPER,
JOS. H. BLACKBURN,
C. HOWARD PORTER.

Hollidaysburg, Feb. 3, 1864.-tf

Auditor's Notice.

Michael Moyer vs. Samuel Hite, Mechanics' Lien; docket B, page 343 & c.

THE undersigned having been appointed Auditor by the Court of Common Pleas of Blair county to inquire into, ascertain and report the facts relative to certain mechanics' leins, Nos. 34 and 352 Mechanics Lein, docket B, as above recited, in order that said Court may decree distribution and the extent of the lien of said claimants, will attend to the duties of my appointment at his office in Hollidaysburg, on Saturday at 10 o'clock A. M. February 20th, A. D. 1864, when and where all interested can attend if they see proper.

J. FRUEAUFF, Auditor.

Feb. 3, 1864.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

ESTATE OF DAVID MARKEY, JR., DEC'D

LETTERS of Administration having been granted to the undersigned, residing in Frankstown, on the estate of David Markey, late of Frankstown township, deceased, notice is hereby given to all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same are requested to present them duly authenticated for settlement. GEO. W. CUNNINGHAM, Esq'

feb 5 Administrator.

ATTENTION!

RECRUITS WANTED FOR THE

84th REGIMENT.

CAPT. ROBT JOHNSON has opened a Recruiting office at Williamsburg, and Lieut. J. RUSSELL WINGATE, at Hollidaysburg — National and Local Bounties will be paid. Recruits credited to any sub-district in the State, and assigned to any regiment they may select.

Persons wishing to enlist will find it to their interest to call on either of the above named officers without delay. Don't wait to be drafted. Nine month's men paid $400 national bounty; others $300.

Local Bounties will be paid by the districts to which the recruits are credited.

Jan. 30.-pd.

Iron City College

Hon. Wilson McCandless, Judge of the U. S. Circuit Court, President.

Corner of Penn and St. Ia ir sts.

PITTSBURG, PA.,

THE LARGEST, CHEAPEST, AND BEST.

$35 Pays for a full Commercial Course.

☞ No extra charges for Manufacturers, Steamboat, Railroad and Bank Book-keeping.

Ministers' sons at half price. Students enter and review at any time.

This Institution is conducted by experienced Teachers and practical Accountants, who prepare young men for active ousiness, at the least expense and shortest time, for the most lucrative and responsible situations. DIPLOMAS granted by merit only. Hence the universal preference for graduates of this College, by business men.

PROF. A. COWLEY, the best Penman of the Union, who holds the largest No. of 1ST PREMIUMS, and over all competitors, teaches rapid Business Writing.

Circulars containing full information sent free on application to the Principals.

JENKINS & SMITH,
Principals.

☞ Attend where the Sons and Clerks of Bankers and Business Men graduate.

Feb. 14, 1863.

Greeley's History of the War.

Published by Subscription and sold by Canvassers only.

THE AMERICAN CONFLICT.

A HISTORY of The Great Rebellion in the United States of America, 1860–64: its Causes, incidents, and Results, intended to exhibit especially its moral and political phases, with the drift and progress of American opinion respecting human slavery from 1776 to 1864.

BY HORACE GREELEY.

Illustrated by Portraits on steel of Generals, Statesmen, and other eminent men; views of important places, battle scenes and Diagrams, from official sources, etc.

The publishers respectfully submit that no living American writer could more fitly assume this responsible task, or produce a more honest and truthful History of the Rebellion and its incitements, or one calculated to inspire more general interest among the great mass of the American people, and also throughout the European nations, than the eminent author of this work. His entire familiarity with the political history of the country, his exhaustless fund of statistical information, his acknowledged leadership for a quarter of a century of the great American Anti Slavery party, his independence, fearlessness, and unyielding integrity to his convictions as a Political Writer and Public Speaker, all contribute to guarantee this work to be one of no common interest, and insure an eager desire among both friends and opponents to see and peruse the history of this gagantic struggle from the stand-point of the great American Journalist.

In addition to the special value of the work as a highly authentic record of the civil and military operations of this eventful era, the great feature which will distinguish this history of the War from all others, and give it a permanent value as a work of the highest authority for future reference, will be found in its presenting a deeper, broader, more exhaustive exhibit of the long train of causes which impelled to this bloody collision—the conflicting ideas which rendered it inevitable.

The work will be printed on fine paper, and issued in two large double column octavo volumes of 600 pages each, abundantly illustrated by Maps, Diagrams of Battle fields, Sieges, Naval Actions, views of places of historic interest, obtained from official reports and other authentic Documents in the War and Navy Departments, etc, together with a large number of fine steel-plate Portraits of Prominent Generals and other distinguished persons connected with the War, both North and South.

Volume I. will be published on or about the 1st of May, 1864, and will contain seventy portraits on steel, classified and arranged in appropriate groups, beside other illustrations of much interest.

Vol. II. will be published as soon as practicable after the close of the War. It will be fully equal to Vol. I. in size, style, and number of illustrations, and will contain a valuable copper plate Map of the Seat of War, about 28 by 38 inches, engraved expressly for this work, presenting in one view the whole field of Military operations—its rivers, railroads, battlefields, principal military routes traversed by the large armies, etc.

Price per Vol., Regular Edition, Embossed Cloth, plain edge,	$3 50
Price per Vol., Regular Edition, Embossed Leather, Marbled Edge,	4 00
Price per Vol., Regular Edition, Plain Leather, Library style, Sprinkled Edge	4 00
Price per Vol., Extra Fine Library Edition, Printed on Heavy Paper, Bound in Half-Calf, Sprinkled Edge	6 00

Efficient Traveling Agents are wanted to sell the work in every State and County.

O. D. CASE & CO, Hartford, Ct.

GEO. PORT is agent to canvass Blair county. feb6.

HOWARD ASSOCIATION, PHILADELPHIA, PA. Diseases of the Nervous System, Spermatorrhœa or Seminal Weakness, Impotence, and other affections of the Sexual Organs, Physical Debility and Premature Decay, —new and reliable treatment in Reports of the Howard Association, sent by mail, in sealed letter envelopes, free of charge. Address J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON, Howard Association, No. 2 South Ninth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

April 4, 1863—1y.

AUG. S. LANDIS, Attorney at Law, Hollidaysburg, Pa. Dec. 5th, 1863

ANNUAL STATEMENT OF BLAIR County Protection Mutual Fire Insurance Company

Amount of property insured January 1, 1863,		$342,354 50
" " " during year,		107,649 67
		450,003 17
Deduct amount expired during	$48,832 00	
" " surrendered	5,470 00	
		54,352 00
Amount of property insured Jan'y 1, 1864,		395,651 10
Amount of premium notes in force Jan. 1, 1863,		50,032 24
" " " received during year,		14,116 03
		64,148 27
Deduct amount of notes expired during year,	5,935 28	
Deduct amount of notes surrendered during year,	537 00	
		6,472 28
Amount of notes in force, Jan'y 1, 1864,		57,675 99

RECEIPTS.

Balance at last settlement,	2,567 47	
Am't rec'd during year for insurance,	706 93	
" " on assessment No. 6,	3,686 57	
Less 5 per ct. for collection,	180 66	
	3,435 91	
Accrued interest,	83 02	
		6,792 43

EXPENSES.

McLanahan, Watson & Co., loss by fire,	500 00	
William Nesbitt,	55 00	
Ed. Hodnett,	1950 00	
Louis Plack,	1000 00	
Banks & McMurtrie counsel fees in Kinkead suit,	75 00	
Ed. Hodnett, balance on loss,	50 00	
William R. Hughes, loss by fire,	205 20	
Register, publishing annual statement, card and notice,	18 00	
Standard, publishing annual statement, card and notice,	18 00	
Whig, pub. annual statement and card,	16 00	
Directors, $8 each for services,	72 00	
James D. Rea and Joseph Smith, survey at Wilmore,	14 00	
David K. Ramey, survey at Altoona,	5 00	
Secretary's fees on policies, &c.,	60 00	
" allowance on duplicate assessment No. 6,	30 00	
United States excise tax on gross receipts,	38 04	
Postage, stationery, &c.,	2 38	
		4,108 02
		2,683 81

RESOURCES OF COMPANY.

Premium notes,		57,675 99
Amount in Treasury,	1,496 38	
" hands of Rhodes' administrator,	420 78	
" " Thomas Bingham,	767 85	
Bal. of assess't No. 6, collectable,	252 87	
Less 5 per ct. for collection,	12 64	
	240 23	
Office furniture, &c.,	150 00	
	$60,750 23	

JOHN DEAN, Sec'y.

And now to wit, 18th January, 1864, above account audited and approved.

JOSEPH SMITH,
JAMES D. REA,
JAS. R. PATTON,
Executive Committee.

Jan. 27, 1864-3t

Quaker City Business College

N. E. Corner of Tenth and Chestnut Streets, PHILADELPHIA,

UNDER THE MANAGEMENT OF

L. FAIRBANKS, A. M.,

for the last four years Principal and chief business manager of BRYANT & STRATTON'S Commercial College.

A MODEL BUSINESS COLLEGE,

Conducted on a new system of Actual Business Training, through the establishment of legitimate Offices and Counting-Houses, representing different departments of Trade and Commerce, and a regular Bank of Deposit and Issue, giving the student all the advantages of actual practice, and qualifying him in the shortest possible time and most effective manner for the various duties and employments of business life.

The Course of instruction in the Theoretical Department embraces Book-keeping, Commercial Calculations, Lectures on Business Affairs, Penmanship, Commercial Law, Forms, C orrespondence, &c.

In the

BUSINESS DEPARTMENT

the student enters upon the Graduting Course, which includes a continuation in the above studies, with their practical application in all their details. He will in turn fill the position of Accountant and Proprietor in the various Departments of Wholesale and Retail Trade, Forwarding, Jobbing and Commission Business, Banking, Manufacturing, Mining, Steam boating, &c, and finally will act as Cashier, Book-keeper and Teller in the Bank, in each of which positions his previous knowledge will be put to the fullest practical test.

This Institution offers to young men numerous advantages not possessed by any other commercial college in the State. It is complete in all its appointments. It is the only Institution in the State conducted on actual business principles. The course of instruction is unsurpassed, and may be completed in about one half the time usually spent in other institutions, in consequence of an entirley new arrangement, and the adoption of the new practical system.

Diplomas awarded upon the completion of the Commercial Course, which embraces all except the higher sets of Banking, Manufacturing, Railroading, &c.

Send for a Circular.

Dec. 12, 1863.-1yr.

PRICE ALWAYS AHEAD.

JUST received and now opening at the well known stand, corner of Blair and Montgomery st. the second supply, for the season. It became necessary to visit the City at this unusual season of the year, in consequence we are now prepared to sell as low as ever.

Dialogue Between Two Men.

James—How is it that Price sells so many goods?

Thomas—Because he keeps a large stock of good goods—sells at moderate rate, and advertises liberaly.

James—And I see that he has gone to the city again, and no doubt will sell cheaper than ever.

Thomas—Yes, they say he has gone again. But I am told that goods are very scarce, in the city, and advancing in price. If so he can't sell any cheaper than he did.

James—Well, I will go and see, as I want lots of goods, and I know he will do his best.

Thomas—Yes, he'll do that. I have bought from them all; but Price is such a dogged clever fellow, I can't go round him, and he keeps nearly everything useful from a barrel of Flour to a cambric needle.

James—Sarah Smith told me he sold muslin at from 15 to 50 cts. and calico from 20 to 25, (though Price says the 20 cent is very FINE,) and shawls from $1 to $20—and any quantity of shoes.

Thomas—Then he keeps Hardware, Queensware, Groceries, and nearly everything necessary for family use; so let us go and see what he will do. jan.9.'64.

THE GREAT CAUSE

OF

HUMAN MISERY.

Just Published, in a Sealed Envelope.

PRICE SIX CENTS.

A Lecture on the Nature, Treatment and Radical Cure of Spermatorrhœa or Seminal Weakness, Involuntary Emissions, Sexual Debility, and Impediments to Marriage generally. Nervousness, Consumption, Epilepsy and Fits; Mental and Physical Incapacity, resulting from Self-Abuse, &c.—By ROBT. J. CULVERWELL, M. D., Author of the Green Book, &c.

The world-renowned author, in this admirable Lecture, clearly proves from his own experience that the awful consequences of Self-abuse may be effectually removed without medicine, and without dangerous surgical operations, bougies, instruments, rings, or cordials, pointing out a mode of cure at once certain and effectual, by which every sufferer, no matter what his condition may be, may cure himself cheaply, privately, and radically. This lecture will prove a boon to thousands and thousands.

Sent under seal, in a plain envelope, to any address, on the receipt of six cents, or two postage stamps, by addressing

CHAS. J. C. KLINE,

127 Bowery New York, Post Office Box, 4586.

Oct. 31.-1y.

A Valuable Lime Stone Farm for Sale.

THE subscriber, desirous of going "West" offers at private sale, his valuable limestone farm situate on Clover creek, in Huston township, Blair county, (in the Cove) containing

125 ACRES.

about 80 acres cleared and in a high state of cultivation; the remainder is well timbered. The buildings and outhouses are of the first class. There is also a

LARGE YOUNG ORCHARD.

of selected choice fruit on it, with a large spring of lime-stone water near the door, and splendid fruit trees and grape vines in the yard. Also, water in the barn yard. The situation is a desirable one. For further information apply to the owner residing on the premises, J. B. SHENEFELT.

Bruce P. O. Blair co.

Jan 9, 1864.-3mo.

Caution.

THE Subscriber having purchased the interest of John Hays, in the firm of John Hays & Son, in the Tanning business in Hollidaysburg, offers it for sale, and hereby cautions all persons against paying any money due the said firm to any person whatever, without written authority to do so from the undersigned. JOHN BROTHERLINE.

Nov. 7, 1863.

The Saturday Evening Post,

"The Oldest and Best of the Weeklies."

The Proprietors of THE SATURDAY EVENING POST—which paper is now in its Forty-Third Year!—would simply announce in their Prospectus for 1864, that they design maintaining for their weekly the high character it has already acquired as A FIRST CLASS LITERARY PAPER!

They have reason to believe that the stories of Mrs. Wood, author of "East Lynne," &c.; Miss Braddon, author of "Elnor's Victory," &c.; Marion Harland, author of "Alone," &c.; Miss Virginia F. Townsend, and numerous other excellent writers, have been generally regarded as possessing the greatest merit and the most absorbing interest; and they design procuring for the POST in the future as in the past, the best Stories, Sketches, and other Literary Novelties, which they can possibly obtain. They have commenced, in the first paper of January, a New Novel called

OSWALD CRAY, By Mrs. Wood,

Author of "East Lynne," "Verner's Pride," &c. This novel will be about the length of "East Lynne," and will be printed from the advance sheets expressly forwarded to them by Mrs. Wood from England.

In addition to the Stories written expressly for the POST, its Editor also strives to lay before its readers the best Stories from the English Periodicals. And gives, in addition to the Tales and Sketches, more or less Agricultural Matter, with a Riddle, Receipt, News, and Market Departments every week.

A SEWING MACHINE GRATIS!

We will give to any person sending thirty subscriptions to the Post and Sixty Dollars, one of Wheeler & Wilson's Celebrated Sewing Machines, such as they sell for Forty-Five Dollars. The Machines will be selected new at the manufactory in New York, boxed, and forwarded free of cost, with the exception of freight.

TERMS.—Two Dollars a year; Two copies, $3; Four copies, $6; Eight copies (and one gratis), $12.—One copy of the POST and one of the LADY'S FRIEND, $3.

Address DEACON & PETERSON,
No. 319 Walnut St, Phila.

☞ Specimen numbers of the POST sent gratis.

United States Patent Office,
WASHINGTON, Jan. 2, 1864.

ON the petition of Daniel Hicks of Duncansville, Penn'a praying for the extension of a patent granted to him April 2nd, 1850, for an improved Attachment of the Forge Hammer to its helve, for seven years from the expiration of said patent, which takes place on the s cond day of April, 1864;

It is ordered, that the said petition be heard at the Patent Office on Monday, the 14th of March, 1864, at 12 o'clock M.; and all persons are notified to appear and show cause, if any they have, why said petition ought not to be granted.

Persons opposing the extension are required to file in the Patent Office their objections, specially set forth in writing, at least twenty days before the day of hearing; all testimony filed by either party to be used at the said hearing must be taken and transmitted in accordance with the rules of the Office, which will be furnished on application.

The testimony in the case will be closed on the 29th Febuary, 1864; depositions and other papers relied upon as testimony must be filed in the office on or before the morning of that day; the arguments, if any, within ten days thereafter.

Ordered, also, that this notice be published in the Chronicle Washington City, D. C and Blair County Whig, Hollidaysburg, Penn'a once a week for three successive weeks; the first of said publications to be at least sixty days previous to the day of hearing.

D. P. HALLOWAY.
3t Commissioner of Patents.

Notice of Leasing Abandoned Plantations.

BY direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, and in pursuance of the order of the Secretary of War, I have assumed the Supervision of leasing abandoned lands, tenements, and houses, in insurrectionary States within the First Agency, which embraces Tennessee, Arkansas, and so much of Louisiana, Mississippi, and Alabama, as is within the lines of the army operating from the North.

I shall go down the Mississippi at once to make the necessary arrangements for leasing plantations and providing them with the labor of freedmen.

Information as to terms, &c., will be published as soon as possible. In the meantime, persons desirous of leasing plantations for the coming year may feel assured that every effort will be made to insure protection to those working such lands and to allow profits commensurate to the enterprise.

Persons with small means, disposed to devote their personal labor with those employed by them, will be particularly encouraged.

It is estimated by those who have examined the subject that the capital required for working one hundred acres will be about $3,000, and the net profits about $10,000, at present prices of staples.

Agricultural implements and all other articles used in cultivating the plantations must be furnished by the lessees.

The freedmen will be forwarded to places convenient for employment, and it is supposed that as many as are wanted can be found ready to labor.

Agents will be immediately appointed, authorized to lease to those who apply at Goodrich's Landing, Vicksburg, Natchez, and such other places as may be convenient to persons interested.

Dated at Cincinnati December 30, 1863.

WM. P. MELLEN,
Supervising Special Agent,
First Agency Treasury Department.

Jan 30.-3t.

C. A. McFARLAND & CO., (Successors to Wm. McFarland & Son) Manufacturers and Dealers in all kinds of Cabinet Furniture. Also, a large assortment of Ready-made Coffins always kept on hand, of different kinds and prices, cheaper than ever before offered in this place. Persons ordering Coffins from a distance will please say the kind and price.

Hollidaysburg, May 23, 1863.

FARM TO LET.—I will rent a farm of one hundred acres, with the improvements, orchard, &c., including a saw mill, situate on Mill Run, two and a half miles west of Altoona.

ALSO—I will sell 800 acres of the land adjoining it, in lots of 50 or 100 acres, to suit purchasers, on easy terms.

Nov 4, 1863. JOHN BROTHERLINE.

Steam Engine.

WE HAVE AUTHORITY TO SELL A Complete STEAM ENGINE of fifteen horse-power, suitable for a saw or flouring mill. No boilers. It is in town. Price $400. Payment to suit the purchaser. Inquire of the Editor. Dec. 12, 1863.-tf

AUG. S. LANDIS, Attorney at Law, Hollidaysburg, Pa. Dec. 5th, 1863

SAMUEL S. BLAIR, Attorney at Law, Hollidaysburg, Pa. [March 7, 1863.

JOHN DEAN, Attorney at Law, Hollidaysburg, Pa. [March 7, 1863.

SAMUEL CALVIN, Attorney at Law, Hollidaysburg. Penna.
Nov. 27· 1863

JOHN H. KEATLY.

Attorney at Law,

HOLLIDAYSBURG, PA.

OFFICE in old place, McFarland's Building. Collections and Soldiers' Claims promptly attended to. May 30, 1863

J. F. FRUEAUFF,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law
and
Licensed Government Claim & Pension Agent.

BUSINESS attended to in the FRENCH, GERMAN or ENGLISH Languages.--Having corresponding Attorneys in all parts of Europe and the United States, especial attention will be given to the collection of Inheritances and Debts. Office Allegheny Street, Hollidaysburg. Blair county, Penn'a.
Oct. 31, 1863. tf.

J. M. COOPER.....S. MILLIKEN.

COAL.

J. M. COOPER & CO.,

Successors of Porter, Milliken & Co.,

ARE prepared to furnish the public with a good article of Bituminous coal, by the boat, car, or cart load.
Hollidaysburg, Nov. 1, 1861.

JOHNSTON, JACK & CO.,
(Formerly Bell, Johnston, Jack & Co.)
Bankers,—Hollidaysburg, Pa.

WM. M. LLOYD & CO.,
(Formerly Bell, Johnston, Jack & Co
Bankers,—Altoona, Pa.
Nov. 22, 1861.

DR. J. J. LEVI,
of Philadelphia,

HAS located in Duncansville, Blair county, and offers his professional services as a Physician, Surgeon and Dentist. He also keeps on hand an assortment of Medicines for the accommodation of all persons desiring them
May 3-1—28.

United States Hotel,
HARRISBURG.

THIS convenient and popular House, has recently undergone extensive improvements, and has been thoroughly renovated and refited in handsome style.

The gentlemanly proprietors, Messrs. COVERLY & HUTCHINSON, seem determined to do all in their power, for the comfort and entertainment of their guests. The table is furnished with every luxury the market can afford, and prepared in the finest style. Rooms large, well furnished and ventilated, thus making it a FIRST CLASS HOTEL and "The Home" of the travelling public and also of permanent boarders. This House has a peculiar advantage in location, contiguous to business, immediately between the two great depots, only a few steps from each and perfectly easy of access. Nov. 7.-tf.

DR. S. KIMMELL,
DENTIST.

Office opposite Exchange Hotel, Hollidaysburg

CALL and see specimens of Artificial Teeth mounted on Gold, Silver, and the Vulcanite base.

Dr. KIMMELL has made arrangements to visit Woodberry the THIRD MONDAY of each month, and remain until Wednesday evening. The remainder of the week he can be found at Martinsburg. At all other times he can be found at his office in Hollidaysburg.
Feb. 14, 1863.

GAS-BURNING PARLOR,
AND
COOK STOVES.

THE SUBSCRIBER would respectfully inform the public, that he has just received a large supply of STOVES, of all Patterns, which he will sell at the most reduced prices. They are partly of the latest improved Pittsburgh and Philadelphia Gas-Burning, Cook and Parlor Stoves, the very latest, best and cheapest.

His shop and store is on Annie street, East Ward Altoona.

He has also Tin and Sheet Iron Ware, a Coppersmithing room, and does roofing and spouting on short notice.
STEPHEN WINTERS.
Oct. 3, 1863.

The Confessions and Experience of a Nervous Invalid.—Published for the benefit and as a caution to young men, and others, who suffer from Nervous Debility, Early Decay, and their kindred ailments—supplying the means of self-cure. By one who has cured himself after being a victim of misplaced confidence in medical humbug and quackery. By enclosing a post-paid directed envelope, single copies may be had of the author, NATHANIEL MAYFAIR, Esq, Bedford, Kings County, N. Y. 2-13-3-12

A. J. WOLFE,

CABINET-MAKER
AND UNDERTAKER,
Corner of Allegheny and Front Streets
HOLLIDAYSBURG.

FURNITURE of all descriptions always on hand or made to order.

☞ Coffins made to order, and a HEARSE furnished free in town and country.
Hollidaysburg, May 31, 1862,

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125 ACRES.

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Bruce P. O. Blair co.
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No 319 Walnut St, Phila.

☞ Specimen numbers of the POST sent gratis.

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Agricultural implements and all other articles used in cultivating the plantations must be furnished by the lessees.

The freedmen will be forwarded to places convenient for employment, and it is supposed that as many as are wanted can be found ready to labor.

Agents will be immediately appointed, authorized to lease to those who apply at Goodrich's Landing, Vicksburg, Natchez, and such other places as may be convenient to persons interested.

Dated at Cincinnati December 30, 1863.
WM. P. MELLEN,
Supervising Special Agent,
First Agency Treasury Department
Jan 30.-3t.

C. A. McFARLAND & CO., (Successors to Wm. McFarland & Son) Manufacturers and Dealers in all kinds of Cabinet Furniture. Also, a large assortment of Ready-made Coffins always kept on hand, of different kinds and prices, cheaper than ever before offered in this place. Persons ordering Coffins from a distance will please say the kind and price.
Hollidaysburg, May 28, 1863.

FARM TO LET.—I will rent a farm of one hundred acres, with the improvements, orchard, &c., including a saw mill, situate on Mill Run, two and a half miles west of Altoona.

ALSO—I will sell 800 acres of the land adjoining it, in lots of 50 or 100 acres, to suit purchasers, on easy terms.
Nov 4, 1863. JOHN BROTHERLINE.

Steam Engine.

WE HAVE AUTHORITY TO SELL A Complete STEAM ENGINE of fifteen horse-power, suitable for a saw or flouring mill. No boilers. It is in town. Price $400. Payment to suit the purchaser. Inquire of the Editor. Dec. 12, 1863.-tf

BLAIR COUNTY MUTUAL PROTECTION INSURANCE COMPANY will insure property of all descriptions as cheaply as any other safe company. This company has been in operation fourteen years, during which time it has insured property to the amount of one million four hundred thousand, yet its affairs have been managed with so much safety and economy that but six assessments have been laid on Premium Notes in the 14 years. For an insurance of one thousand dollars for that time the average expense per year has been $2; as cheap, if not cheaper, than any other mutual company.

OFFICERS—President, Thad Banks; Vice President, R. A. McMurtrie; Secretary, J. F. Fruenauff.

AGENTS—Jas. Purse, J. P. Johnston, John Lloyd, Altoona 1—25

Duff's College.

Fifth street, Pittsburg, Pa.

FOUNDED IN 1840.

Incorporated by Legislative Charter.
Being the only COMMERCIAL COLLEGE in the Union conducted by a

PRACTICAL MERCHANT.

OVER SIX THOUSAND STUDENTS have been educated in the Principles and Practice of all the details of a business education from DUFF'S system of

Mercantile Book-Keeping.

Awarded four Silver Medals, and sanctioned by special Committees of the American Institute and the Chamber of Commerce, New York. Also, DUFF'S

Steamboat Book-Keeping.

"A perfect system for such books and accounts." Also, DUFF'S new system of

Railroad Book-Keeping.

After the form of the Pennsylvania Railroad Also, DUFF'S new system of

Private Bank Book-Keeping.

The only one in use in the city. The above systems of accounts are all taught under the daily supervision of the author, and, it is believed, to a degree of perfection never attained elsewhere.

12 FIRST PREMIUMS

for best Business and Ornamental Penmanship awarded our present Penman by the
United States Fair at Cincinnati in.....1860
Penna. State Fair at Wyoming.....1860
Western Penna. Fair at Pittsburgh.....1860
and the Ohio State Fair at Cleveland 1862
all of which are exhibited at our office.

FORTY DOLLARS

Pays for our full graduating course. $4,50 for stationery and blanks of fine extra size paper, including Harper's edition of Duff's Book-keeping, Others charge $8 and $10 for blanks with an old system of Bookkeeping containing only one set of Books.

Harpers Enlarged Edition of Duff's Book-Keeping,
Price $1,87. Sold by Booksellers generally.

For full particulars send for our elegant new Circular pp. 68, and samples of our Penman's Business and Ornamental Writing, enclosing 25c. to P. DUFF & SON, Principals.
April 18, 1863:1y.

No More Fluid Lamp Explosions.

DAY & CO.'

KEROSENE OIL BURNERS

APPLIED to the common Fluid Lamp, adapt it for burning Kerosene Oil, without smoke, and without a chimney, at ONE-FOURTH THE COST OF FLUID.

AGENTS WANTED.

A sample dozen mailed, post-paid, on receipt of 60 cents in stamps, by
DAY & CO, Newark, N. J.
March 14, 1863—1y.

COAL LANDS For Sale.--I offer at private sale a very valuable tract of coal land situate on the Allegheny Mountain, adjoining the Tunnel coal mines, on the South, Benning-on lands on the East, Hutchison & Co.'s coal mines on the North, warranted in the name of Timothy Lewis, and containing 418 acres.

This land is very desirable to any person wishing to go into the coal business, as it asounds in excellent Bituminous coal, and is near the Pennsylvania Railroad.—It will be sold cheap.
Nov. 4, 1863. JOHN BROTHERLINE.

FOR SALE.—We have a judgment against one JOE PARKS, an Engineer, running an Engine over the Allegheny mountain from Altoona, for the Pennsylvania Railroad company, which we will sell very cheap. It is for the rent of a dwelling house occupied by the said Joseph and family last winter, in Altoona, from which they removed without our knowledge or consent. Joe is getting big wages, and if willing and can be found, is abundantly able to pay. It ought to sell for a good price, but be will dispose of it cheap
JOHN BROTHERLINE.

"THE MATTHEWS FARM."

I OFFER at private sale 32 acres of land situate near Coleman's Mill, in Logan township, below Altoona, on which are erected a good log house and stable and other improvements. About twenty acres cleared and under fence, a good spring of water at the door, a good meadow, &c. It is known as the "Matthews Farm." JOHN BROTHERLINE.
Nov. 1, 1863.

Caution.

THE Subscriber having purchased the interest of John Hays, in the firm of John Hays & Son, in the Tanning business in Hollidaysburg, offers it for sale, and hereby cautions all persons against paying any money due the said firm to any person whatever, without written authority to do so from the undersigned. JOHN BROTHERLINE.
Nov. 7, 1863.

JOB WORK.

ALL kinds of JOB WORK, Handbills, Cards, &c., &c., neatly done at this office on short notice.

Bryant & Stratton's
Chain of National
Mercantile Colleges.

LOCATED IN
PHILADELPHIA,
S. E. Cor of 7th & Chestnut sts.,
New York City, Brooklyn, Albany, Troy, Buffalo, Detroit, Cleveland, Chicago & St. Louis.

BOOK-KEEPING, Penmanship, Commercial Arithmetic, Commercial Law, Forms, Correspondence, &c., practically taught.

These Colleges being under the same general and local management, and uniting in each the advantages of all, offer greater facilities for imparting instruction than any other similar institutions in the country.

A Scholarship issued by any one is good in all for an unlimited time.

The Philadelphia College has been recently enlarged and refurnished in a superior manner, and is now the largest and most prosperous Commercial Institution in the State.

Bryant & Stratton's series of Text Books, embracing Book-keeping, Commercial Arithmetic, and Commercial Law, for sale, and sent by mail.

☞ For full particulars send for a circular. Address, STRATTON, BRYANT & Co.,
2-9—3-8. Philadelphia.

Tyrone Marble Works.

ALL KINDS of CEMETERY and FURNITURE work done to order, such as
GRAVE STONES,
TOMBS,
COUCHES and
MONUMENTS,
CENTRE TABLES,
WASHSTANDS and
BUREAU TOPS, of the best American and Italian Marbles, and in plain or fancy styles.

Orders by mail promptly attended to.
JNO. H. PATTERSON,
Logan st., Tyrone, nearly opposite the National Hotel. 2-15-3-14

BLAIR COUNTY

MARBLE YARD.

THE subscriber informs his old friends and the public in general that he still continues to carry on the *Marble Business*, in all its various branches, at the old stand, corner of Allegheny and Front streets, where he is prepared to furnish,

Headstones, Tombs,
MONUMENTS, TABLE TOPS,
MANTLES, &c., &c.,

in a neat and workmanlike manner on short notice, and on the most reasonable terms.

The public are respectfully invited to give me a call before purchasing elsewhere, as I am confident that my work and prices will satisfy any person desiring any thing in my line of business. Now is the time to get a cheap job.
JOHN FREEMAN.
Hollidaysburg, Nov. 29, 1861.

COAL AND LUMBER LANDS.

WE have several thousand acres of very valuable Coal and Lumber lands in this county for sale. Any person desiring them will be furnished with full particulars. Persons wishing to purchase would do well by calling on JOHN BROTHERLINE
Hollidaysburg, Nov. 4, 1863.

BLANKS FOR SOLDIERS.

AT great expense and trouble we have got up (to accommodate Lawyers and others in this and the adjoining counties) all the Blanks necessary to procure, First:
BLANK FORMS FOR
$100 Bounty and Back Pay;
Invalid Pensions;
Widows' Pensions;
Minor Children's Pensions;
Mothers' Pensions;
Sisters' Pensions.

They are beautifully printed on fine, strong paper, with marginal notes, and full printed instructions on the back of each, showing how they should be filled up in each case.

All orders accompanied with $1 or more, cash, will receive prompt attention. These Blanks are exactly in conformity with the new regulations of Government, and are approved by the Departments at Washington.
THE EDITOR.

Groceries for the Million!

IF YOU WANT FINE FRESH
FAMILY GROCERIES,
Provisions, Wood and Willow Ware,
TOBACCOS AND SEGARS,
Go To
FUNK'S NEW GROCERY.

On Allegheny st., in the room recently occupied by Olmus & Sons, Hollidaysburg, where you will find one of the largest, freshest and
BEST SELECTED STOCKS,

For family use to be found in the town. Strict attention having been paid to the wants of this community in making his purchases, every article in the line can be found upon his shelves.

Pickles, Spices, Preserved Fruits, Dried Fruits, and a general assortment of
COUNTRY PRODUCE

Always on hand. When in search of Fresh and Cheap Family Groceries, be sure to call on JAMES FUNK.
Hollidaysburg, April 18, 1863—tf.

FARMS FOR THE POOR MAN.

The subscriber offers at private sale, the balance of his lands in "THE KETTLE," near Altoona, at $5 per acre, payable in twenty years or less, with interest. He will sell any number of acres the purchaser may desire.—The soil is very good—scarcely second to the best in Blair county.
JOHN BROTHERLINE.
Hollidaysburg, Nov. 4th, 1863.

Grist Mill and Farm for Sale.

WE know of a good Grist Mill in Cambria county, with 150 acres of land, for sale It is a good site for a Woolen Factory having water power, &c.

Also—A small farm of 70 acres, near the town of Loretto.

Also—100 acres in one tract, and 40 acres in another, both improved, within two miles of Loretto. Inquire at this office.
April 18, 1863:3m*.

NEW STORE.

JUST RECEIVED
AND
NOW OPENING
AT
CHAMBERLINS'
CORNER,
Montgomery & Mulberry streets,
HOLLIDAYSBURG,

A large and fresh supply of
FALL & WINTER
DRY GOODS,

Embracing every style, pattern and variety, both of
GENTLEMENS'
and
LADIES' WEAR.

Together with a large and complete stock of choice and fashionable
READY-MADE CLOTHING
Of all qualities, sizes and prices;

Cheapest in Town,

and suitable for the approaching cold season, with an extensive variety of
BOOTS & SHOES
direct from the Manufacturers
OF
Superior Quality!!

Including all descriptions of misses', ladies', gentlemens' and boys' wear, with a fine assortment of Gum Shoes, ladies', misses', and childrens'
HATS & CAPS,
and
FURS!

HOSIERY, CLOTHS, CASSIMERS, BLACK and FANCY.

A fine assortment of
SHAWLS,

that will be sold at jobbing prices, with merely transportation added.

5000 YDS. PRINTS,

from 20 to 25 cts. a yard, including the finest Merrimack manufactured Brown Muslins at from 22 to 45 cts., bleached do. 20 to 40 cts.

ALSO, A fresh assortment of GROCERIES,
HARDWARE,
QUEENSWARE,
and all other articles usually kept in a Dry Goods, Grocery and general Variety Store.

The Goods were all purchased for cash at the lowest market prices, and will be sold at a

Small Advance on First Cost.

Call & Examine.

No trouble to show goods. All kinds of Produce taken at the highest market price in exchange for goods.

W. H. CHAMBERLIN.
Hollidaysburg, Dec. 5, 1863.

DIRECTORY.
PREPARED EXPRESSLY FOR THE WHIG.

UNITED STATES OFFICERS.

	Salary.
ABRAHAM LINCOLN of Ill Pres.	$25,000
HANIBAL HAMLIN of Maine Vice Pres.	" 8,000

THE CABINET.

Wm M. Seward, of N. Y, Sec. of State.	8,000
Salmom P Chase, of Ohio Sec of the Treas	8,000
E. P. Usher, of Ind. Sec. of the Interior	8,000
Gideon Welles, of Con. Sec. of the Navy	8,000
E. M. Stanton, of Pa. Secretary of War.	8000
E. Bates, of Missouri, Attorney General	8000
Montgomery Blair, of Md. P. Master Gen.	8000

THE JUDICIARY.

SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES.

Roger B. Taney, of Md. Chief Justice:			6,000
J. M. Wayne, of Geo. Associate Justice			6,000
J. Carton, of Tenn.	"	"	6,000
S. Nelson, of N. Y.	"	"	6,000
R. C. Grier, of Penn.	"	"	6,000
N. Clifford, of Maine.	"	"	6,000
John Miller of Iowa	"	"	6,000
Swayne, of Ohio,	"	"	6,000
Davis, Ill.	"	"	6,000
Field,	"	"	6,000

The Supreme Court is held at washington.—It has but one session annually, which commences on the first Monday in December.

CIRCUIT COURTS.—The United States are divided into ten Judicial Circuits in each of which a CircuitCourt is held semi-annualy by a Justices of the supreme court and the District Judge of the State or District in which the court sits.

STATE OFFICERS.

Governor, Andrew G. Curtin of Centre co.
Secretary of the Commonwealth, Eli Slifer.
Attorney General, Wm, A. Meredith, of Phila.
Adjutant General, E. M. Biddle.
Auditor General, Isaac Slenker,
Surveyor General. James P. Barr,
State Treasurer, James A McGrath of Phil.
Supt. of Common Schools, Charles Coburn, of Bradford co.

THE JUDICIARY.

Chief Justice, George W. Woodward,
Associate Justices, James Thompson, William Strong, John M. Read. Daniel Agnew.

COUNTY OFFICERS.

President Judge, Hon. Geo. Taylor, (of Huntingdon county.)
Associates, Samuel Dean and Adam Moses.
Prothonotary, A. S. Morrow.
Sheriff, Samuel McCamant.
Register and Recorder, H. A. Caldwell.
County Treasurer, James H. Cramer.
District Attorney, J. H. Keatley.
County Commissioners, James M. Kinkead Daniel Shock, and Geo. W. Hewit.
Clerk to Co. Commissioners, Joseph Baldrige
Directors of Poor, Samuel Jones, David Aurandt and J. S. Nicodemus.
Steward of Poor House. Obed E. Crissman.
Mercantile Appraiser,
County Auditors, David Henshey, Alex, Knox. and Geo. W. Reed.
County Surveyor, Henry C. Nicodemus.
Coronor, James A. Freeman.
Supt of Common Schools, J. G. Counsman,

BOROUGH OFFICERS.

Justices of the Peace, John Gorley and Geo. B. Bowers.
Burgess, Thomas McFarlane,
Town Council, A Vowinkle, Joseph Reed, A. F. Osterloh, Jesse Wingate, and Joseph Baldrige, and David Watson.
Clerk to Town Council, Joseph Isenberg,
Borough Treasurer, A S. Landis.
Weigh Master, John M'Clure.
Constable, Geo. W. Russ.
High Constable, A. P. Baker.
School Directors, S. Calvin. J. D. Rea. John Cresswell, Thad Banks, Samuel Barr, and Thomas McFarlane.

POST OFFICES IN BLAIR CO.

Post Offices.	*Post Masters.*
Altoona.	G. W. Patton,
Antistown,	B. F. Bell,
Arch Spring,	Thomas S. Isett,
Bruce,	D. Aurandt,
Canoe Creek,	D. W. Brown,
Duncansville,	Mrs. McCabe,
East Sharpsburg,	J. Hoover,
East Freedom,	John P. Kephart,
Eldorado,	J. J. Canan,
Frankstown,	James McGeehan
Fostoria,	J Kemp
Hollidaysburg,	James Bingham;
Martinsburg,	J. G Herbst,
Newry,	Landon Reives,
Olivia,	S. B. Ewing,
Sabbath Rest,	W. F. Sellers,
Sarah,	Paul Mauk,
Sinking Valley,	D. P. Tussey,
Spangs Mills,	J. F. Spang,
Springfield Furnace,	
Tipton,	W. P. Dysart,
Tyrone,	J. S. Plummer,
Williamsburg,	J. W. Spencer,
Yellow Springs,	Samuel J. Fox.

EXCHANGE HOTEL,
HOLLIDAYSBURG, PA.

JESSE WINGATE, Proprietor.
October 25, 1861.

TERMS.

The WHIG is published every Saturday morning, at $2 per annum; if paid in advance, $1,-50 will be accepted for one year. $1 for six months.

☞ No paper discontinued until all arrearages are paid. A failure to notify discontinuance at the end of the time subscribed for will be considered a new engagement.

☞ Postmasters neglecting to notify us when subscribers do not take out their papers will be held liable for the subscription.

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☞ No reports, resolutions or proceedings of any corporation, society, association, and no communication designed to call attention to any matter of limited or individual interest can be inserted unless paid for as an advertisement.

☞ Advertisements not marked with the number of insertions desired, will be continued till forbid, and charged according to these terms.

LEGAL NOTICES.—Auditor's Notices, $2.00; Administrator's and Executor's, 2.50; Estrays, $2.00. All other Legal Notices $2 per square for 3 insertions, and longer time at same rate.

Business notices 10 cents per line; each subsequent insertion, 5 cents per line. Obituary notices Exceeding six lines, 10 cents.

150
50